

vantages. Going to a particular year, it is interesting to identify some of the important concerns for that period. In 1928, for example, out of sixteen references, four were entitled "Social Constructiveness." It is also possible to follow a subject trend easily. Taking "Sex Roles," the development of thought can be followed from the first reference, by Clara Thompson in 1942, "The role of women in this culture," to the article by Natalie Shainess in 1969, "Images of woman: past and present, overt and obscured." In the intervening and later years, other cross-cultural studies on this topic are cited.

The chronological arrangement can make it difficult, however, to do a thorough subject search. It can only be done by using the index. If, for instance, all the references on "Immigrant" were needed, it would necessitate examining seventy entries (no subcategories are listed under this subject) plus "Also see Displaced person: refugee"—a formidable task. From a sample check, the index was carefully and accurately prepared.

The annotations are extremely useful for research purposes and are interesting to read. They make browsing in this book a distinct pleasure. In the same vein, the authors comment on their experience while reviewing all the journals: "Archaeologists make a fuss about context; as bibliographers we experienced a certain exhilaration in chancing upon famous articles in their original 'setting.' Although the words are exactly the same when an article is reprinted in a modern anthology, the truly interested reader should go back to the original volume to examine an article in the context of other articles, editorial comments, and advertisements that surround it." This reviewer could not agree more.

Keeping in mind certain limitations in scope, such as the number of journals covered, the specialized group of references included, and use of the subject index, which can be very time-consuming, this volume is an excellent reference tool for citations on anthropological and cross-cultural themes that might be missed in other literature searches. Recently a request for articles on "Bahai" was quickly satisfied by the two references cited. This bibliography would be a useful addition to the collection of special libraries in the mental health and anthropology fields and should be used along with other sources. Favazza and Oman have met the Bry criteria of bringing together multidisciplinary contents in the study of mental health. Their bibliography sheds light on new aspects of the subject by identifying articles

in the psychiatric literature where much can be learned from anthropology regarding the etiology, symptomatology, treatment, and prevention of mental disorders. Importantly, it retains the basic integrity of the sources in psychiatry and anthropology, yet clearly shows the relationship between the two disciplines.

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#### REFERENCES

1. BRY, ILSE. *The Emerging Field of Sociobibliography: The Collected Essays of Ilse Bry*. Edited and compiled by Lois Afflerbach and Marga Franck. Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Press, 1977. p. 16.
2. DRIVER, EDWIN D., ed. *The Sociology and Anthropology of Mental Illness. A Reference Guide*. Rev. and enlarged ed. Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press, 1972.

*Notable Medical Books*. Prepared by William R. LeFanu and edited by S. O. Waife, E. McCain, R. Weber, and C. E. Hammond. Indianapolis, The Lilly Research Laboratories, 1976. 275 p. \$6.00.

*Notable Medical Books* is concerned with 130 medical books considered significant in the development of medicine and related sciences. The books have been chosen from the collection of Josiah Kirby Lilly, Jr., which is now housed in the Lilly Library of rare books at Indiana University, Bloomington. The book was produced by the staff of the Medical Services Division of The Lilly Research Laboratories in conjunction with the efforts of William R. LeFanu, emeritus librarian, Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the staff of the Lilly Library.

The books featured in this handsome volume cover a long span of time, beginning with the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates (460–375 B.C.) and ending with Sir Howard Florey (1898–1968) and his work on antibiotics, especially penicillin. Despite the editor's claim that the book "does not aim to be a full survey of medical literature, still less a history of medicine," it includes an account of most major works in the history of anatomy and physiology, surgery, epidemic diseases, and the practice of medicine. The fields of obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, public health, and occupational medicine are represented to a lesser degree.

*Notable Medical Books* follows a chronological arrangement based on the date of publication. Each book, listed under the author's name, is annotated and illustrated. Well-written and informative annotations discuss the significance of the

book and give a brief account of the author's life and contributions. Full-page illustrations are usually based on illustrative material from original volumes and occasionally consist of portraits of authors. On the whole, it is a well-designed book, with excellent reproductions of historical illustrations.

At least two other books are similar to *Notable Medical Books* in scope and design: *Printing and the Mind of Man*, edited by John Carter and Percy H. Muir (London, 1967); and *One Hundred Books Famous in Science* by Harrison D. Horblit (New York, 1964). The former is based on a rare book exhibit held in 1963 in London; the exhibit was intended to illustrate the historical evolution of the printing industry and to serve as a testimonial to what western civilization owes to printing. It covers over 400 books and includes annotations and some illustrations. The latter book, published by The Grolier Club, symbolized the recognition by the club of the growing significance of the history of science as a discipline. It is a bibliographic account of 100 important works, accompanied by brief annotations and illustrations. Both *Printing and the Mind of Man* and *One Hundred Books Famous in Science* are very familiar to those interested in rare books, and are often cited by rare book dealers. No doubt *Notable Medical Books* will rank along with these two volumes and will be an important addition to medical bibliography.

*Notable Medical Books* will appeal to a wide range of interests. Librarians, historians, book collectors, and individuals involved in the medical sciences will find the selection of books presented in this impressive volume a good introduction to the history of medicine. Subsidized by The Lilly Research Laboratories, the book is well worth the price; indeed, it is even a gift from its publisher.

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VIRGO, JULIE A.; DUNKEL, PATRICIA  
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*Continuing Library Education: Needs  
Assessment and Model Programs*. Wash-  
ington, D.C., The Continuing Library Educa-  
tion Network and Exchange, 1977. (CLENÉ  
Concept Paper #5.) 237 p. \$10.80 to CLENÉ  
members; \$12 to nonmembers.

Well written in a clear, concise manner, this report is of great value to all librarians. However, health sciences librarians will take pride in the fact that it is a comprehensive picture of their specialty and, as such, there are extra bonuses for

them. In particular, the chapter on organizational supports for continuing education permits the reader to see the relative place of his or her own institution against the sample which, though small, was "calculated to yield a .95 confidence interval."

For nonhealth sciences librarians, the fact that CLENÉ's study revealed the Medical Library Association as the largest single producer of continuing education activities in librarianship shows that there is something to be gained from an examination of what MLA is doing, which is also reported in this book.

Listing the purposes of the study and methods of procedure, as well as an amended research plan early in the report, sets the framework for the information presented. This section provides cross-references to other chapters or to external documents. One problem encountered is constant references to Working Paper No. X. Nowhere are working papers listed by number; instead they are cited by author. The author's name in parentheses would have helped.

The table of contents is not as detailed as would be desirable. For example, there are four appendices in Chapter 3, three in Chapter 4, one in Chapter 5, two in Chapter 6, and ten in Chapter 8, although the appendices to Chapter 8 are listed on page 205. A large number of excellent tables are also scattered throughout the text. Unfortunately there is no index; this is particularly regrettable in view of the helpfulness of the items given in various appendices, such as form letters, description of MLA courses, contracts with continuing education instructors and with continuing education syllabi developers, questionnaires used in various needs surveys, evaluation forms, and the like.

The book is a gold mine of valuable information for all who are interested in continuing education, whether they be teachers or students. The volume is really a series of reports on several related studies, all of which are summarized clearly in Chapter 9. In good scientific style, even negative findings are reported.

In regard to "one of the most significant findings . . . the fact that library staffs had such difficulty in articulating what *specific* continuing education needs they had and at what level," (p. 231) one should not be too surprised. But, in the words of the study itself relative to what we already know intuitively, we "can now proceed forward with confidence, knowing that these intuitions have been substantial in more objective ways."